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Aspects on

Assessment of environmental impacts and services of animal food systems

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Agenda

- Background
- Life cycle analysis Functional unit
- Soil fundamental to food systems
- Systemic modelling

Background (I)

- Agriculture/food sector substantial part of human activities causing global warming
- Need for reliable tools to be used for policy and decision making





Background (II)

- Several difficulties regarding food production systems:
 - Functional unit(s), one-dimensional but food systems are complex and multifunctional
 - Inventory snap shot "average performance" vs. process orientation
 - Predictions and/or Scenarios

(Notarnicola et al., 2017; Ponsioen & van der Werf, 2017)

Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) functional unit (FU)

- Definition FU (14044 standard by ISO (ISO, 2006))
 - the quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit.
 - should define the performance characteristics of the product.
- Important: should be meaningful, e.g. improve practices in farming systems in relation to output in services, sustainability or nutrient quality

(Reap et al., 2008)

Results are used by policy makers in organizations and by individuals



LCA and Functional Unit (FU)

- Environmental burden, e.g. Carbon Foot Print (CO₂-eq)
 - Per mass unit
 - Per 100 g protein
 - Nutrient based
 - Arable Land Use (ALU)
 - Soil-C
 - (Biodiversity)

FU: per mass unit or protein

Per Mass unit:

- In numerous earlier papers
- Also in media "food climate lists" :Consequences for policy decisions by organizations

Protein content based

- One dimension
- Amino acid profile not considered, biological value of plant protein lower than in animal protein
- CO2-eq / protein ratios generally low for legumes < grains < monogastrics < ruminants (Clune et al., 2016)



Animal origin Beef CO₂-eq 26 (10-40)

3 kg carrots to get the same amount of protein as in 100 g beef







FU: Nutrient Density Index

- Human nutrient demands, RDI –22 nutrients, daily recommended daily nutrient intake
- Drinks explored

Mass based



Climate impact to Nutrient Density

 $eq CO_2 / NDI$





Also studies on fat composition (omega-3) – on CO2-eq and ALU – more favorable for grass based systems vs. Intensive

(McAuliffe et al., 2018; Lee et al., 2018)



Importance of Soil-Carbon

- Soil-C is crucially important for the sustainablitiy of agricultural land:
 - Land-use change devestating impact but can also improve SOC
 - Soil fertility, soil structure
 - Water holding capacity, drought resistance
 - Resistance to soil erosion, loss of arable land
 - Fate of pollutants
 - Global carbon cycle C-sequstration
- Different animal food systems have different impact on soil-C
- Loss of soil carbon in soils with only crop production compared to crop rotations with temporary grasslands
- Suggests separate handling of Soil health as a FU and not only included in the total sum – soil health economy

(Mogensen et al., 2014) (Stanley et al., 2018) (Stevens, 2018)



Systems modelling

- Holistic approach
- Complex relationships
- Casual pathways
- Dynamic processes
- Multidimensional out-come
- Make predictions (instead of scenarios)





Conclusions

- Improve communication of assessments of food systems!
- Single dimensional functional units are not useful
- Food systems deliver several services and therefore needs multidimensional assessments
- Soil-C/Soil-health should be addressed and valued separately! No soil No food!!!
- Need of a substantial improvement assessment methods for food systems - predictions and multidimensional assessments

Biodiversity – more important than you think

Thank you for your

attention